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INFORMATION BULLETIN

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Women's History

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INFORMATION BULLETIN

JAMES H. BILLINGTON
Librarian of Congress

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On the Cover: These women are important figures in U.S. history. They are identified in the photos appearing with the cover story beginning on page 141.

Cover Story: During 1991, the Library's Manuscript Division acquired the papers of many significant women, such as those of a president's wife, a journalist, an actress, a diplomat's daughter accused of espionage and a Supreme Court justice. 141

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Paper Preservation Update:
What the Library Is Doing

The Library has submitted the first "Report on Progress in Implementing National Policy on Acid-Free Paper" to Congress, and it has been forwarded to the Joint Committee on the Library of Congress, whose chairman is Sen. Claiborne Pell (D-R.I.).

Public Law 101–423 charged the Librarian of Congress, the Archivist of the United States and the Public Printer to jointly monitor the federal government's progress in implementing the national policy and to report to Congress every two years on progress achieved.

The Dec. 31 report states that two impediments to the use of permanent paper in government publications and documents are the higher cost of permanent paper relative to alkaline and acidic papers, and the difficulty in determining at the time of its creation whether a document has enduring value. Since alkaline papers, although not necessarily permanent, can generally be expected to last longer than their acidic equivalents, and since alkaline papers are generally no more expensive than their acidic equivalents, the report recommends an alkaline paper standard for the federal government as an economical interim step toward permanent papers.

Publications and records with known enduring value at the time of their creation should obviously be produced on permanent paper. All others should be produced on alkaline paper.

Beginning about 1850, paper for books and documents was made primarily from ground wood and sized with alum and rosin. Because papers containing these materials are highly acidic, they are also chemically self-destructive. Consequently, the nation's libraries and archives contain vast quantities of materials that are deteriorating and brittle—a potential preservation nightmare for librarians, archivists or anyone interested in the permanence of books and documents. Thus, pre-1850 papers or books made from rag may be more accessible and in better condition than a newspaper, book or document produced during the 1920s. There may be few, or no, copies left of these far more recent publications.

Brittle books: a recent law is designed to increase the use of permanent paper as part of a national policy.

The preservation options for dealing with acidic paper are environmental control, deacidification and reformatting. A controlled environment with appropriate levels of temperature and relative humidity can slow the rate of deterioration. Deacidification neutralizes acid in the paper, introduces an alkaline reserve that protects the paper from subsequent acid attack, and thus can extend the usable life of the paper three to five times. Reformatting brittle paper, either through microfilming or preservation photocopying, preserves the intellectual content of materials whose usable life is over.

The preservation of acidic paper and the expense this work involves have long been issues of continuing interest to the federal sector. In an effort to put an end to what has come to be known as the "brittle paper problem," President George Bush signed on Oct. 12, 1990, Public Law 101–423, a Joint Resolution to Establish a National Policy on Permanent Paper.

The law states that "it is the policy of the United States that Federal records, books and publications of enduring value be produced on acid-free permanent papers." The law also includes the urgent recommendation of Congress that federal agencies require the use of permanent paper for the production of federal records and publications of enduring value; that U.S. publishers and state and local governments use permanent paper that meets the requirements of the American National Standard Z39.48–1984 (Permanent Paper); and that both public and private publishers note their use of permanent paper in the publications they produce and in the advertisements, catalogs and bibliographies where they are mentioned. *(Cont. on p. 136)*

Paper *(Cont. from p. 135)*

In signing the bill, President Bush observed that "a significant portion of our intellectual and cultural legacy is rapidly disintegrating in libraries, archives, museums, historical societies and other repositories across the country. Millions of books, serials, manuscripts and documents are decaying because of the acidic content of their paper. The Senate Joint Resolution 57 will help institutions and organizations responsible for these endangered materials to confront this problem by promoting the use of acid-free paper."

The report also summarizes the PL 101–423 implementation initiatives undertaken by the three monitoring agencies. At the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) the Archivist and other staff began by broadly publicizing the passage of PL 101–423 to the U.S. archival and records management communities. This initiative was conducted by sending personal letters of information, writing articles for newsletters and making a public presentation on the national policy at the annual meeting of the Society of American Archivists.

Discussions about PL 101–423 were also held with senior officials at the National Archives of Canada. Subsequently, on Jan. 15, 1992, Canada's Communications Minister announced the decision of his government to print on alkaline-based permanent paper those publications it expects to retain for information or historical purposes. In addition, NARA convened an internal policy development group to discuss options for implementation of the policy available to NARA.

The Government Printing Office (GPO) has completed a survey of depository libraries and publishing agencies to determine document classes of enduring value. Procedures have been developed and are in place to assure that commercial printing contracts will include specification requirements appropriate to the degree of enduring value assigned to the publication and also to assure that these specification requirements are met. GPO will also advise the federal sector of the availability of sources for enduring paper and of the option to specify such papers for documents and publications designated as having enduring value. In February 1992 GPO announced that interim specifications on two alkaline-based papers (offset book and xerographic) will be issued in the spring by the Joint Committee on Printing as Amendment 2 to Volume 9 of the Government Specification Standards.

The Librarian has testified to Congress on the gravity of the brittle paper problem and on the importance of using permanent paper for documents of enduring value. The LC Preservation Directorate, both before and since passage of the law, has worked with the American Library Association, the International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions, and the International Council on Archives to develop resolutions advocating national and international production and use of permanent paper.

The Library also began an assessment of its own policies on permanent papers for all its publications, whether produced in-house or through GPO. The Library's Publishing Office always requests permanent paper for LC publications, and other offices request it for their publications when appropriate. Also, when a publisher indicates in a volume that it was published on permanent paper, the Library records that information in the cataloging-in-publication (CIP) record.

It is through efforts such as these that the nation's memory can be permanently preserved.

—John J. Wayne

This ANSI symbol indicates the paper in a publication meets standards for permanence.

Asbestos Contamination Discovered in LC Building

On Feb. 20, the fifth-floor study rooms of the Library's Adams Building were sealed and put off-limits to staffers as well as researchers. Reason: asbestos contamination of the rooms, which occurred sometime after Jan. 1, 1979.

Architect of the Capitol officials could not determine when an asbestos-shrouded air duct separated at a joint, causing fibers to be sucked into the air supply system and circulated throughout the northern fifth-floor study rooms and possibly an adjacent corridor. Work on the duct was last done late in 1978, when it was still intact.

These rooms were vacated last fall in preparation for Phase II of the renovation. Former occupants of these rooms have been given priority in scheduling attendance at Asbestos Awareness Training sessions required by the Library's Asbestos Management Plan and a discussion of this current episode is included with ample opportunity for questions and answers.

The Library is making the assumption that people who used the study rooms for the equivalent of two or more work days between Jan. 1, 1979, and Feb. 12, 1992, were "potentially exposed" to the Library's action level of 0.1 asbestos fibers per cubic centimeter of air, LC Safety Services Officer Stephen E. Bush said. That low level of exposure makes them eligible for continuing health checkups as prescribed by the medical surveillance element of LC's Asbestos Management Plan. The LC safety standard for clearance of asbestos abatement areas permits no more than .01 fibers of asbestos for each cubic centimeter of air sampled.

At least 105 staffers regularly used the space during the past 13 years, and the Library is trying to identify others who also might qualify for medical surveillance.

—Gail Fineberg

Law Library Makes New 'Friends':
Friends of the Law Library Is Reestablished

On March 5 representatives from leading law firms, government agencies and legal publishing houses gathered at the Supreme Court to hear about the history, services and future of the Law Library of Congress.

The afternoon program was organized to revive the Friends of the Law Library, which had been active from the 1930s to the 1960s. It was sponsored by Justice William J. Brennan Jr. (Since Justice Brennan was teaching in Florida at the time, Abe Krash, senior partner at Arnold and Porter, presided.)

Justice Antonin Scalia welcomed the group: "Since my teaching days, I realize that just as an army travels on its stomach, so law firms, law schools and the courts depend on their law libraries." Thus, he said, the mission of the Law Library's Friends program was of the utmost importance.

Abe Krash traced the historic ties between the Supreme Court and the Law Library. He reminded the group that the Supreme Court had administered the Law Library from 1832 to 1934, making it fitting for the Friends meeting to be held at the court. Noting that "the Law Library is the largest of its kind in the world," Mr. Krash described some of the outstanding features of this "national treasure," including its staff of 30 foreign-trained lawyers.

Introducing former senator Charles McC. Mathias, Mr. Krash noted that the Maryland Republican knew well the Law Library's service to Congress, having served as chairman of the Joint Committee on the Library.

Mr. Mathias, who is the chair of the American Bar Association's Standing Committee on the Facilities of the Law Library of Congress, said, "The founders [of the Friends] felt that the Law Library should be located in the seat of government. It was no accident that the founders included members from all three branches of government." Although the earlier Friends group enjoyed many successes, "a great deal needs to be done to educate the legal profession about the Law Library," he said.

M. Kathleen Price, Law Librarian of Congress, urged participants to find ways to expand the Law Library's services to the legal profession. One of those newer services is access to foreign law data bases. "We are very excited about being able to access on-line data bases directly from such countries as Austria, Greece, Italy, the Netherlands, Switzerland, Sweden and the United Kingdom, which allow our staff to obtain the very latest information for inquiries about foreign law," she said.

Ms. Price concluded by thanking Justices Brennan and Scalia as well as Abe Krash and Dan Rezneck (also of Arnold and Porter) for their support of the Friends.

After a question-and-answer session, the assemblage moved across the hall to the court's elegant West Lounge for a reception, paid for by Mead Data Central, which donated $2,000 to the Friends group. West Publishing underwrote the cost of the design for the Friends' new logo. The law firm of Caplin and Drysdale provided free services to the Friends in the preparation of articles of incorporation, bylaws, etc., for what will be a nonprofit, charitable organization. —*Natalie Gawdiak*

Friends of the Law Library at a March 5 reception at the Supreme Court (from left): Abe Krash, Justice Antonin Scalia, Supreme Court librarian Shelley Dowling and M. Kathleen Price; former senator Charles Mathias urged more education in legal community about LC's Law Library. *Photos by Jim Higgins*

The Note in the Bottle

During an election year, there is always interest in U.S. presidents past and present. The Library boasts a specialist in the field, Marvin Kranz of the Manuscript Division, whom journalists often seek out to make historical comparisons. This year is no different.

"Perhaps the hottest media topic I can now find has to do with the health of our leaders and how much seems to be hidden from the American people in this regard. Consider FDR in 1944. His doctors could have reported to the American people, prior to his fourth record-setting election, that Roosevelt did not have very long to live. But the three-term president wanted to prosecute the war to its bitter end. With his death we had a totally unprepared Harry S. Truman, who was completely unaware of the atomic weapons program. Even Eisenhower had serious health defects; no one seemed to be immune.

Marvin Kranz

"John F. Kennedy suffered from Addison's disease, an adrenalin deficiency, which required hormone therapy," Dr. Kranz continued. "And, of course, Lyndon Johnson's physical problems to come were perhaps better known than most. Joseph Califano's memoir of LBJ [*The Triumph and Tragedy of Lyndon Johnson*] is worth looking at in this regard."

Johnson's "absolute control of the legislative process as well as his personal leadership were vital in pushing his domestic programs," said Dr. Kranz. "L B J was a master politician, and although manipulative to a fault, a most productive president."

Because the Library has the papers of 23 presidents, LC is one of the best sources of information on these men and their families. Besides papers (including documents, correspondence and other personal effects), the Library stores audio recordings of many presidents, the earliest of which is of Grover Cleveland. LC also has motion picture footage of the 1901 funeral of President McKinley. Someone who wants to hear the first recorded speech by a sitting president can come to the Library to listen to William Howard Taft delivering an address on Oct. 1, 1912.

Dr. Kranz wonders how such advances in technology as personal computers and the ease of information storage on disc will affect future presidential archives. "Even telephone conversations will disappear," he says, "with no one having accurate records of those conversations."

Dr. Kranz's favorite period is from the 1880s (post-President Hayes) to the end of Wilson's second term in 1921. Books suggested by Dr. Kranz on the presidency include Joseph Nathan Kane's *Facts About the Presidents* and the *Dictionary of American Biography*, a series of biographies written by noted specialists.

In recent years, the Library has acquired a large body of Ulysses S. Grant's papers from his family. They include the "ribbon copy" (original) of Grant's commission by Abraham Lincoln as the first lieutenant general appointed since George Washington.

The period 1880 to 1900 is "fascinating" to Dr. Kranz "because it has been neglected by historians, and we need to constantly reassess the achievements or low points of these presidents and their administrations."

Ellen Herndon Arthur

The first president inaugurated during the 1880s was Republican James A. Garfield, who was assassinated by Charles Guiteau, a disgruntled office seeker, on July 2, 1881, after only four months in office. The president died of the bullet wounds two months later. Suggested reading on Garfield includes *Politics and Patronage in the Gilded Age*, edited by James D. Norris.

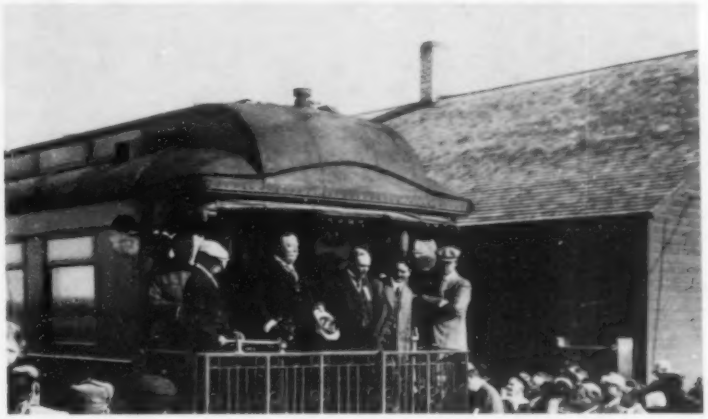
Republican Chester A. Arthur (term: 1881–85) assumed the presidency Sept. 19. Biographer Thomas Reeves said Arthur surprised everyone. He supported civil ser-

vice reform (the Pendleton Act of 1883) and a merit system of federal employment. He set sound precedents, but a vengeful Republican Party saw to it that he did not return for another elected term. Recommended reading is Reeves's *Gentleman Boss: The Life of Chester Alan Arthur.*

After Arthur came a bachelor and reforming Democrat, Grover Cleveland (terms: 1885–89; 1893–97). Historian Allan Nevins said in his biographical work *Grover Cleveland: A Study in Courage* that the new president was totally incorruptible and kept the presidency on a high moral plane. During a hard-fought election campaign his detractors accused Cleveland of fathering an illegitimate child by an alcoholic prostitute. Cleveland admitted the possibility, but the public did not reject him, even in those Victorian days.

The presidency of Republican Benjamin Harrison interrupted Cleveland's two terms in office. In the election of 1888, Cleveland had a popular vote plurality but lost to Harrison in the electoral college. (Harrison was later to discover that his campaign handlers had sold all the Cabinet posts for cash in order to pay campaign expenses.) Harrison's presidency saw electrical wiring installed in the White House, and he was the first president to ride a train to the West Coast. He was also the first president to attend a professional baseball game. Dr. Kranz recommends Harry Joseph Sievers' three-volume *Benjamin Harrison,* as there is yet no satisfactory one-volume biography.

At age 49 Cleveland married the daughter of one of his former law partners, Frances Folsom, 21 years of age; the couple exchanged vows in the White House. Their daughter Ruth was to be forever remembered by the candy bar named for her, Baby Ruth. (The candy was not named after the baseball player, as is widely believed.)



William Howard Taft (second from left, holding hat) on the campaign trail in Iowa; a youthful Teddy Roosevelt

Cleveland began having health problems; his physicians found what was thought to be a malignant tumor in his mouth. Surgeons operated while the president was ostensibly taking a pleasure cruise on New York's East River aboard a friend's yacht. The country was never notified of the president's condition and Cleveland quickly recovered.

William A. McKinley, a Republican, was inaugurated in 1897, and "with his excellent record in the Civil War and political finesse, he and the Republican Party were on a roll," said Dr. Kranz. "McKinley's was an administration of tariff protection and hard money [the gold standard]. By involving us in a war with Spain in 1898, McKinley temporarily altered traditional American isolationist policy, for now we were a world power with colonial dependencies. McKinley believed we had an obligation to help the 'downtrodden inhabitants' of Cuba and the Philippines."

Rising star Teddy Roosevelt and his 5,000 volunteer Rough Riders swarmed up Kettle Hill to storm the San Juan blockhouse outside Santiago de Cuba and defeat 500 Spanish defenders, making the headlines.

During these heady times, McKinley's wife, Ida, whom he adored, suffered from bouts of epilepsy. McKinley was shot by anarchist Leon Czolgosz on Sept. 6, 1901; he lived several days before succumbing. Later medical opinion has determined that McKinley's wound was in itself not fatal but, as in Garfield's case, his doctors' probing with unclean hands probably introduced bacteria that soon killed the president.

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Note in the Bottle *(Cont from p. 139)*

Theodore Roosevelt, who succeeded McKinley in 1901, is "a remarkable study," according to Dr. Kranz. "Roosevelt was one of the country's most popular presidents, and at the age of 42, the youngest ever to assume the demanding role. He was also the first successful presidential candidate to take to the hustings to plead his case across America. (William Jennings Bryan was the first unsuccessful candidate to do so.)

Deeply troubled over the environment and the domestic trust problem, as well as world affairs, T.R. responded vigorously. His views had been spelled out in such popular early writings as his books *The Winning of the West* and *The Naval War of 1812*. A staunch supporter of the Navy's theoretician, Alfred Thayer Mahan, he advocated a strong Navy, capable of going anywhere to protect U.S. interests. His bold interventions in Central America paved the way for the building of the Panama Canal."

Roosevelt served as peacemaker for the belligerents in the Russo-Japanese War (1904–05), earning the Nobel Peace Prize, and when negotiations were completed he took a dive in the experimental submarine *Plunger* to test new naval technology. Roosevelt was also the first president to fly in an "aeroplane."

After leaving office, Roosevelt went on a world tour in 1909–10, having his exploits captured on film. Respected for his contributions to the natural sciences, Roosevelt's experiences and travelogs are still being studied.

After his loss of the presidential race as the Progressive candidate in 1912, Roosevelt went off on yet another trip, down the perilous Brazilian River of Doubt on an expedition with the celebrated Brazilian explorer Candido Rondon. Roosevelt almost died from malaria and leg infections that permanently weakened him and probably led to his early death in 1919. Still, the trip came to a successful conclusion with the charting of the area. The river was later renamed in his honor. Readings about Roosevelt and his times suggested by Dr. Kranz are William Harbaugh's *The Life and Times of Theodore Roosevelt* and an excellent biography of the young man, *The Rise of Theodore Roosevelt*, by Edmund Morris.

Roosevelt's handpicked successor for the 1908 election was William Howard Taft, the former governor of the Philippines, who, according to Dr. Kranz, "never felt comfortable in the job of president."

"Taft, more than anything, wanted to be a judge and, indeed, became Supreme Court Chief Justice in 1921. It was his wife who pushed him into the presidency. Whenever Mr. Taft became upset, he ate too much, and we can all see how often he was upset just by looking at his

Ida McKinley

photos. He was the country's largest president, at 325-plus pounds, and apparently, the unhappiest."

Henry Pringle's two-volume *The Life and Times of William Howard Taft* "is very sympathetic toward the man," continued Dr. Kranz, "Taft did accomplish some good with continued progressive legislation, but his reelection campaign bogged down because Teddy Roosevelt came storming back as a third-party candidate."

The election of 1912 brought a Democrat, Woodrow Wilson, to the White House. His first administration, from 1913 to 1917, was, according to Dr. Kranz, "epoch-making in the scope of economic legislation passed." New laws included the Clayton Antitrust Act and the establishment of the Federal Trade Commission. Wilson's presidency saw the passage of child labor laws, bank reform through creation of the Federal Reserve and the chartering of the Federal Farm Loan banks.

U.S. involvement in Mexico's revolution in 1913–14 was aimed at punishing Pancho Villa for his raid into New Mexico. Then Wilson led the nation through World War I.

Dr. Kranz recommends Arthur Wallworth's *Woodrow Wilson*.

Wilson "was very hard to take, with his stubborn rectitude, but he did have a remarkable presidency, which included publicly addressing Congress [the first president since John Adams to do so]," said Dr. Kranz. "He was also a superb orator who, incidentally, wrote his own material. The Library has his original drafts that were typed on his old portable Underwood. His tireless efforts in support of passage for membership in the League of Nations and ratification of the 1919 Treaty of Versailles strained his body, and he suffered a crippling stroke. Afterward, his second wife, Edith, in essence became the chief executive in the years 1919 to 1920."

In 1920 Warren G. Harding, with his return to normalcy campaign, won a landslide victory, bringing Dr. Kranz's favorite period in U.S. history to an end.

—John Sullivan

Martha Dodd Stern (1908–90) with Basil Newton, Great Britain's minister to Czechoslovakia, ca. 1934. *From the Martha Dodd Papers, Manuscript Division*

Women's History on Paper:
Manuscript Division Acquires Many Important Collections

by Janice E. Ruth

Every year the Manuscript Division acquires the papers of some of the most fascinating women in history, and last year was no exception.

Among the 1991 receipts were the papers of a president's wife, a suffragist, a journalist admired for her civil rights activities, the first woman Supreme Court justice, an actress, two novelists, a diplomat's daughter indicted for espionage and a noted child psychologist.

These collections both reflect the division's riches and attest to the staff's commitment to keep pace with changing interests.

Jane Means Pierce. In its early stages, women's history in the United States focused principally on the lives of prominent women, notably the wives of presidents. One first lady who received little attention, however, was Jane Means Appleton, the wife of Franklin Pierce, 14th president of the United States (1853–57). The lack of a major biographical work on Jane Pierce resulted not from historians' neglect but from the paucity of historical sources. Franklin Pierce's biographer, Roy F. Nichols, believed that the president destroyed the correspondence between himself and his wife. Reflecting this possibility, the Franklin Pierce Papers held by the Manuscript Division contain only two letters written by Jane Pierce to her husband and only six written by her to other people. These holdings were greatly enlarged, however, in 1983, when the Library purchased a collection of 460 manuscripts relating primarily to Jane Pierce and her oldest sister, Mary M. Aiken.

An article describing the Pierce-Aiken Papers appeared in the division's 1983 acquisitions report. In 1991 the Library purchased a supplement to the Pierce-Aiken Papers from the same dealer who sold the 1983 acquisition.

The 1991 receipt includes 14 letters by Jane Pierce, all written to her sister, Mary M. Aiken; her mother,

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Women's Papers *(Cont. from p. 141)*
Elizabeth Appleton; or her brother, Robert Appleton, from 1835 to 1842, while Franklin Pierce served in the House of Representatives and the Senate. Many of the letters relate to humdrum daily activities, the endeavors of her husband and other relatives, and the health of the family.

As the letters suggest, Jane was not happy with political life and ultimately convinced Franklin to resign from the Senate in 1842. Although several of the letters are cheerful, others reflect her boredom with the Washington social scene: "I *do not* hear much and am not interested in what I do hear," she wrote to her sister in December 1838.

She particularly resented the social obligation of returning visits to neighbors who left calling cards. In December 1836 she lamented to her brother, "Cards are accumulating on my hands and I shall have as much as I can do to return them. . . . It seems to me a very idle and useless ceremony (this 'carding' as it is called) and I am half inclined not to observe it at all."

Jane showed no more enthusiasm for attending social functions at the White House or ambassadors' residences: "We refused the invitation to the Russian Ministers and to the Presidents [sic] [Martin Van Buren] dinner but have received another of the latter . . . and I suppose we cannot civilly decline a second."

A trip to the Senate gallery did little for her spirits—"heard no interesting speaking"—but she did enjoy a visit to the Library (then in the Capitol), where she "selected some books to be sent home."

The Pierces endured many sorrows after Franklin resigned from the Senate. They had lost their first child in infancy, and a second, Frank Robert, died in 1844 at the age of 4. Their last child, Benjamin, was decapitated before their eyes in a train derailment in 1853, just weeks before Franklin's presidential inauguration. Jane, always in frail health and prone to insecurity and depression, never completely recovered from the shock of "Benny's" death.

Information on these events and the activities of Jane Pierce's extended family may be found among the other Pierce-Aiken letters acquired last year, most of which were written by women: Jane Pierce's aunts, Mary Mason and Nancy Lawrence; her mother, Elizabeth Appleton; her sisters, Mary M. Aiken and Frances Packard; and her nieces, Harriet Aiken Lord and Mary Elizabeth Aiken.

Jane M. Pierce (1806–1863), (left) wife of Franklin Pierce. Photo from a *carte de visite*, perhaps taken when she was first lady. *From the Pierce-Aiken Papers, Manuscript Division;* Harriot Stanton Blatch (1856–1940), suffragist, was instrumental in securing passage of suffrage legislation in New York. *From the Biographical File, Prints and Photographs Division*

Harriot Stanton Blatch. Among all the women's history topics reflected in the Manuscript Division's holdings, papers documenting the women's suffrage movement are the most notable and voluminous. At the core are the personal papers of Susan B. Anthony, Carrie Chapman Catt, Anna E. Dickinson and the Blackwell family as well as the organizational records of the National American Woman Suffrage Association (NAWSA) and the National Woman's Party.

In addition, the division holds 12 scrapbooks documenting the suffrage movement in New York state, which were compiled by Harriot Stanton Blatch, suffragist and daughter of women's rights leader Elizabeth Cady Stanton. These scrapbooks were donated by Blatch to the Library in 1932 at the urging of historian Mary Ritter Beard. In 1991 Blatch's granddaughter, Rhoda Jenkins, on the advice of another historian, Ellen DuBois, donated two additional volumes of Blatch's scrapbooks.

For most of the 1880s until 1902, Blatch lived in England with her British husband and was active in suffrage organizations in that country. Upon returning to the United States, she founded the Equality League of Self-Supporting Women,

a suffrage group influenced by the ideas of British militant Emmeline Pankhurst. The league and its successor organizations differed from traditional American suffrage groups by embracing lower-class and working women and by using tactics previously considered radical, such as parades and street meetings, personal lobbying of politicians and picketing in front of the White House.

Blatch's scrapbooks document her use of these and other tactics to secure the New York state Legislature's passage of a suffrage amendment in 1913, which was ratified four years later by the electorate.

The 12 scrapbooks acquired in 1932 cover the period 1905–15 and contain correspondence, clippings, questionnaires, reports, pamphlets, photographs and miscellaneous printed matter. The scrapbooks donated in 1991 consist almost entirely of newspaper clippings, from February 1909 to May 1912, which apparently were bound separately from the 12 original volumes.

Ethel L. Payne. While Harriot Stanton Blatch fought for women's rights during the early 1900s, journalist Ethel L. Payne campaigned for the civil rights of African Americans at midcentury and beyond. Dubbed "the first lady of the black press" for her pioneering coverage of civil rights and international affairs for the *Chicago Daily Defender* and the *Afro-American* newspapers, Payne was also the first black woman commentator on network television. A few months after Payne's death in May 1991, the Manuscript Division acquired a collection of her correspondence, radio transcripts, research and subject files, reports, photographs, oral history transcripts, audio and video tapes, and newspaper clippings. This collection augments the division's already strong holdings on women in journalism, which include the personal papers of Ruby Black, Anita Brenner, Janet Flanner, Bess Furman, Dorothy Wayman and Clare Boothe Luce.

Ethel Payne was born in Chicago in 1912 and graduated from Northwestern University with a degree in journalism. In 1949, while working as an army club director in Tokyo, she recorded incidents of discrimination against black servicemen and, at the urging of others, forwarded reports to the *Chicago Daily Defender*. Her accounts generated controversy and landed her a job as the newspaper's Washington political correspondent, where, according to one obituary, she distinguished herself as "a forthright and bold reporter as well as an uncompromising champion of 'her people.' "

She was known for her persistence, and in one oft-cited incident, drew the ire of President Dwight D. Eisenhower by pressing him on a civil rights question. At a news conference in 1954, Payne asked the president whether he would issue an executive order ending segregation in interstate train and bus travel. A noticeably irritated Eisenhower was reported to have replied, "What makes you think I am going to give special favoritism to special interests? I am the president of all the people." Payne maintained that thereafter Eisenhower refused to recognize her at press conferences.

Portrait (left) of controversial writer and proponent of "objectivism" Ayn Rand (1905–82) by Illona, January 1969; psychologist Louise Bates Ames (1908–), a leading authority on child development and behavior. *From the Louise Bates Ames Papers, Manuscript Division*

In 1956, at a time when few black newspapers covered international news, Payne was sent to Bandung, Indonesia, for the Asian-African Conference, her first international assignment. Over the next 30 years, she traveled the world, writing stories about independence movements, hunger campaigns, the Vietnam War and the politics of various African countries. She interviewed Chou En-lai, Haile Selassie, Idi Amin and Winnie Mandela, among others.

She also became personally in-

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Women's Papers *(Cont. from p. 143)* volved in civil rights activities, participating in marches, collecting petitions, serving on the board of Africare (a private relief organization) and most recently, getting arrested at an apartheid protest in front of the South African Embassy. In the early 1970s Payne became a national broadcaster and for six years appeared on the public affairs program "Spectrum," carried by CBS radio and television.

At the time of her death last year, Payne had just begun work on her memoirs. Unfortunately, she did not complete this project, but presumably a study of her life will be written based on her papers acquired by the Manuscript Division as well as other Payne materials reportedly held by Howard University, Columbia University and the New York public library system.

"First Lady of the Black Press" and civil rights advocate Ethel L. Payne (1912-91) interviewing Illinois governor and presidential hopeful Adlai E. Stevenson II. *From the Ethel L. Payne Papers, Manuscript Division*

Sandra Day O'Connor. Benefiting from the struggle for equal rights launched by Blatch, Payne and thousands of other women was Sandra Day O'Connor, the first woman to be nominated and serve on the Supreme Court. In countless letters to well-wishing women, O'Connor noted that her nomination did not rest on her accomplishments alone but rather was the culmination of the hard work by "many other women, living and dead," who have proved what "a woman can do if she is given an opportunity to use her talents."

O'Connor was born in El Paso, Texas, on March 26, 1930, the daughter of Harry and Ada Mae Day. A gifted student, she entered Stanford University at the age of 16. Immediately upon completing her undergraduate degree in economics (magna cum laude), she attended Stanford University Law School, from which she graduated in 1952, third in her class. Despite her many academic achievements, however, O'Connor had great difficulty finding a job as an attorney in the early 1950s, when few law firms were hiring women lawyers.

She worked for a short time as a deputy county attorney in San Mateo, Calif., and like many women, left the paid work force temporarily in the late 1950s and early 1960s to raise three children. In 1965 she took a position as an assistant attorney general for Arizona. Four years later, she was appointed to fill a vacancy in the state Senate, and in 1970 was elected to a full term. A Republican, she won reelection in 1972 and the following year became Senate majority leader, the first woman in the nation to hold such a position. In 1974 O'Connor chose not to seek reelection, opting instead for a spot on the Superior Court for Maricopa County. Five years later, Democratic Gov. Bruce Babbitt appointed her to the Arizona Court of Appeals, from which President Ronald Reagan nominated her to the Supreme Court in 1981.

Compared with recent Senate confirmation hearings, O'Connor's was routine. Despite making known her personal "abhorrence" of abortion, she came under attack from pro-family groups objecting to her state Senate votes on that issue and the Equal Rights Amendment. Nevertheless, her nomination was generally well received in Congress and hailed by many feminists as a victory for the women's movement.

In her first decade on the court, O'Connor has earned a reputation for being well prepared, hardworking, well liked by her law clerks, a persistent questioner of those appearing before the court and an open-minded yet cautious justice with no overriding ideology. During her first three years, she almost always voted with conservative justices, but by 1985 she began to exhibit greater independence, especially on questions of affirmative action and sexual discrimination, separation of church and state, and abortion. Her colleague Harry A. Blackmun has said that her "soft spots . . . are women and children."

Researchers wishing to understand O'Connor's jurisprudence and the issues before the Supreme Court during the 1980s and afterward will find rich source material in the 70,000 items of O'Connor's papers

received by the Manuscript Division in 1991. Included are case files for the 1981-85 Supreme Court terms, docket sheets, interviews, general correspondence, transcripts of her Senate confirmation hearings, journal articles sent for her review, newspaper clippings as well as a few boxes of assorted papers relating to her career in Arizona.

Some of the Supreme Court cases for which O'Connor is best known are well represented by slip opinions, copies of draft opinions annotated by justices, memos among justices and O'Connor's handwritten notes of the major issues, oral arguments and opinions of her colleagues. Among the most important cases are:

☐ *Mississippi University for Women v. Hogan*, a 1982 case in which O'Connor found that Mississippi violated the Constitution's guarantee of equal protection by denying male students admission to a state nursing school for women as an affirmative action measure that compensated for a larger legacy of gender discrimination;

☐ *City of Akron v. Akron Center for Reproductive Health*, a 1983 abortion case in which O'Connor wrote a harsh dissent to the court's reaffirmation of *Roe v. Wade*, urging that it reject the "unworkable" trimester analysis, restrict the right to privacy and recognize the state's "compelling interest" in first trimester pregnancies;

☐ *Lynch v. Donnelly*, a 1984 First Amendment case in which O'Connor concurred with the majority to allow a city government to erect a Christmas display; and

☐ *Wallace v. Jaffree*, a 1985 First Amendment case in which O'Connor voted to strike down Alabama's "voluntary moment of silence" law.

In addition to the case files, O'Connor's general correspondence will be of interest to researchers, especially biographers and writers of women's history. When O'Connor was appointed to the court, she received hundreds of letters from girls and women of all ages and occupations congratulating her, saying how much her appointment meant to them. Similarly, when she had surgery for breast cancer in 1988, she received get well cards and letters from women who had undergone mastectomies and recovered from cancer.

Alla Nazimova. In addition to documenting women's involvement in politics and law, the Manuscript Division's holdings reflect women's achievements in American theater, film and literature. Added in 1991 were the papers of the legendary, Russian-born stage and film actress Alla Nazimova, the foremost interpreter of Henrik Ibsen's dramas.

Sandra Day O'Connor (1930-), first woman on the Supreme Court, appearing before the Senate Judiciary Committee during 1981 confirmation hearings; Barbara Bush, wife of then Vice President George Bush, listens intently.

Nazimova was born at Yalta in the Russian Crimea in 1878 (some texts say 1879). After early schooling in Switzerland, she moved to Odessa at age 12 to study violin. Five years later she abandoned a promising music career to study drama, first at the Philharmonic Society of Moscow and later under the famous Konstantin Stanislavsky. At the age of 20 she married a fellow student, Sergei Golovin, from whom she soon separated. (Her niece Lucy Lewton, in her biography of the actress, indicated that before marrying Golovin, her aunt had been married to a man named Sergei Nazimoff, whose name she used thereafter. Other sources indicate that Nazimova was simply a stage name assumed by the actress.)

Around 1903 or 1904, Nazimova met actor-manager Paul Orleneff, starred with his St. Petersburg Players and followed the troupe to Berlin, London and ultimately New York, where in 1905 she debuted in *The Chosen People*, an early Zionist play performed in Russian. Orleneff returned to Europe, but Nazimova remained in New York and signed a contract with the Shuberts, who in 1910 named a new playhouse for her. She learned English and began a remarkable acting career, impressing audiences with her intensity, versatility and passion. Before turning to vaudeville in 1915, she starred in Ibsen's "Hedda Gabler," "A Doll's House," "The Master Builder" and "Little Eyolf."

(Cont. on p. 146)

Women's Papers *(Cont. from p. 145)*

In 1916 Nazimova began her brief but highly successful screen career that included the films "Toys of Fate" and "Revelation." In *The Rise of the American Film* (1939), Lewis Jacobs wrote that Nazimova was "the well of emotion and sensitivity . . . the first to portray woman as a deeply emotional personality who has within her not only passion but a creativeness and intellectual depth once assumed to exist only in man." He saw in Nazimova the eccentricity later ascribed to Gloria Swanson and Greta Garbo.

Nazimova returned to the stage and vaudeville in 1923, established herself as the star of Eva Le Gallienne's Civic Repertory Company in 1928 and the Theatre Guild the following year. She appeared in Anton Chekhov's "The Cherry Orchard," Ivan Turgenev's "A Month in the Country," and Eugene O'Neill's "Mourning Becomes Electra," earning special critical acclaim for the latter. Nazimova ended her career in Hollywood, appearing in a few films before her death in 1945.

Shirley Jackson (1916–65), a writer whose short stories frequently focused on witchcraft and the occult; actress Alla Nazimova (1878–1945) as the lead role in the 1907 play "Comtesse Coquette." *From the Biographical File, Prints and Photographs Division*

The Nazimova Papers received last year consist primarily of letters (approximately 175) written by or to Nazimova. The major correspondents include Nazimova's sister, Nina Lewton, and Nina's daughter, Lucy Olga Lewton. Some of the letters are written in Russian, and some are accompanied by typewritten transcriptions and translations. They discuss Nazimova's acting career, her friends and acquaintances, and her relationship to the actor Charles Bryant, to whom the public thought she was married until Bryant unexpectedly married someone else in 1925.

Also included are cassette tapes of interviews with family members and Nazimova's secretary, playbills, newspaper clippings, programs, printed materials in both Russian and English and transcripts of Nazimova materials held in the Library's Motion Picture, Broadcasting and Recorded Sound Division. There are also research materials for and a copy of Lucy Lewton's biography, *Alla Nazimova, My Aunt Tragedienne: A Personal Memoir*, and photographs of Nazimova, her family and friends, several of which were taken in Russia before she emigrated. Photographs of Nazimova and the cast of "The Marionettes" are contained in a small 1912 "moving picture book"; the reader creates an illusion of moving pictures by thumbing the pages quickly.

Ayn Rand. Another Russian expatriate whose papers the Manuscript Division acquired last year was the writer and philosopher Ayn Rand. Few American novelists have generated as much controversy as Rand, proponent of "objectivism," a philosophy that embraced "rational self-interest" and rejected altruism, religion, communism and socialism as "incompatible with a free society."

Rand wrote that her philosophy "in essence is the concept of man as a heroic being, with his own happiness as the moral purpose of his life, with productive achievement as his noblest activity and reason as his only guide."

Born in St. Petersburg in 1905,

Rand came to the United States in 1920 after completing college in the Soviet Union. In the 1920s and 1930s, she worked as a movie extra, filing clerk and screenwriter in Hollywood. Her first novel, *We the Living*, published in 1936, was an indictment of communism and its disregard for human life evident in the Soviet Union of the 1920s. The dangers of collectivism are highlighted in her second book as well, a 1938 novelette, *Anthem*, set in a futuristic totalitarian society. Rand's third and fourth novels, however, are her best known, her most controversial and her clearest statements of objectivism.

(Cont. on p. 154)

Women's Studies: Suggested Reading

In the past 10 years the Library has cataloged almost 3,500 books on women's history. The following list can give only the briefest glimpse of this diverse and fascinating outpouring. Titles were selected to enable curious readers to identify other works in the field, and to give a sample of the variety of subjects, approaches and formats available.

BIBLIOGRAPHIES

The first three works listed are annotated bibliographies that cover all aspects of women's studies. Each has a section on history.

Stineman, Esther.
Women's studies : a recommended core bibliography. – Littleton, Colo. : Libraries Unlimited, 1979. – 670 p.

Loeb, Catherine.
Women's studies : a recommended core bibliography, 1980–1985. – Littleton, Colo. : Libraries Unlimited, 1987. – xvi, 538 p.

Carter, Sarah.
Women's studies : a guide to information sources. – Jefferson, N.C. : McFarland, 1990. – 278 p.

Conway, Jill K.
The female experience in eighteenth- and nineteenth-century America : a guide to the history of American women. – New York : Garland Pub., 1982. – xxiv, 290 p.
Brief critical surveys of fifty-two subject areas, followed by unannotated bibliographies.

Frey, Linda.
Women in western European history : a select chronological geographical and topical bibliography. – Westport, Conn. : Greenwood Press, c. 1982–
This unannotated bibliography of more than 23,000 books and articles is a starting point for research on western European women's history.
-----. First supplement – New York : Greenwood Press, 1986. – 699 p.

ASSORTED FORMATS

The Gerritsen collection of women's history [microform]. – Glen Rock, N.J. : Microfilming Corp. of America, [1975]. – 17,556 microfiches; + 241 microfilm reels.
Accompanied by printed guide entitled **The Gerritsen collection of women's history, 1543–1945** : a bibliographic guide to the microform collection. – Sanford, N.C. : Microfilming Corp. of America, 1983.
One of many microform collections about women, this set contains over 4,500 European and American books, periodicals, and pamphlets.

Women's history sources : a guide to archives and manuscript collections in the United States / edited by Andrea Hinding. – New York : Bowker, 1979. – 2 v.
Primary reference tool for locating United States repositories of unpublished materials by and about women.

Women's life in Greece and Rome – Baltimore : Johns Hopkins University Press, 1982. – 294 p.
Translations of ancient sources reveal much about women in the ancient world.

Women's periodicals and newspapers from the 18th century to 1981 / edited by James P. Danky. – Boston : G. K. Hall, c1982. – xxiv, 376 p.
A guide to almost 1,500 titles.

ESSAYS

Becoming visible : women in European history. – Boston : Houghton Mifflin, c1977. – 510 p.
Includes Joan Kelly Gadol's essay, "Did Women Have a Renaissance?"

Liberating women's history : theoretical and critical essays. – Urbana : University of Illinois Press, c1976. – xiv, 434 p.
Another path-breaking collection of essays by historians who are prominent in the field.

NARRATIVE HISTORIES

Anderson, Bonnie S.
A history of their own : women in Europe from prehistory to the present. – New York : Harper & Row, c1988. – 2 v. : ill.

Evans, Sara M. (Sara Margaret).
Born for liberty : a history of women in America. – New York : Free Press, c1989. xii, 386 p.

Flexner, Eleanor.
Century of struggle : the woman's rights movement in the United States. – Cambridge, Mass. : Belknap Press of Harvard University Press, 1975. – xiii, 405 p.

Faderman, Lillian.
Odd girls and twilight lovers : a history of lesbian life in twentieth-century America. – New York : Columbia University Press, c1991. – viii, 373 p. : ill.

Giddings, Paula.
When and where I enter : the impact of Black women on race and sex in America. – New York : W. Morrow, 1984. – 408 p.

–Compiled by Sheridan Harvey, Reference Specialist, Humanities and Social Sciences Division.

History with a Grain of Salt:

LC Speaker Provides Caveats on 'Historical Documents'

History is a recording of "the imperfectly remembered or imperfectly recorded experiences of the actors or observers."

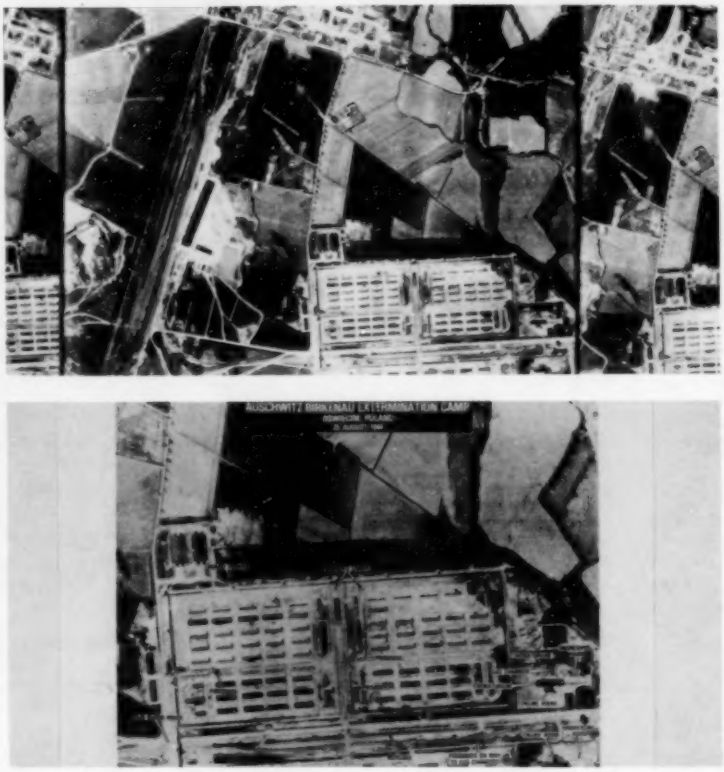
So said Robert Wolfe, director of the Captured German Documents staff at the National Archives and Records Administration during a Library presentation Feb. 12. According to Mr. Wolfe, who has spent much of his career studying World War II materials, many of the captured papers and photos have been "vandalized," that is, tainted by addition, subtraction or embellishment of the original document.

A World War II infantry officer in the South Pacific and Europe, Mr. Wolfe served in the information Control Division of the U.S. Office of Military Government–Germany (better known as OMGUS) until 1948. He was appointed a Special Adviser to Elie Wiesel, former chairman of the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum Council, in May 1982 and continues as a member of that museum's board of advisers. He also served on that museum's team of experts, which examined captured Nazi records in the Soviet Union archives in 1988 and in East German archives in 1990.

"I call [these documents] the Nazi paperwork of the Final Solution," he said. "All of us are aware that there are [still] some people who say that the Holocaust is a myth and a hoax. . . . But regrettably and terribly, the Holocaust did take place."

"How do we know this? From survivors," he asked and answered.

But "someday the survivors, the liberators, the bystanders, even the perpetrators, will all be gone. . . . Future generations will be left only with the documentary record to counter inevitable revisionism."



Before and after: Original Aug. 25, 1944, aerial photograph (top) of Auschwitz-Birkenau taken by the South African 60th Squadron flying out of Bari, Italy; an enlarged, cropped and captioned version of the same photograph, made by the staff of the National Photographic Interpretation Center. *From National Archives Record Group 373, Records of Defense Intelligence Agency, can F5637, frame 3185, published by the CIA in 1979.*

It was that "revisionism" that Mr. Wolfe came to discuss. He wanted to make listeners aware that the accuracy of recorded events is always a question–even when those events are recounted and recorded by well-meaning individuals. He used personal experience as an example:

"My own experience during the Second World War was what I saw directly. But it is still confused, and only when I go to the records of the unit I served in do I find out that some of my memories are not very accurate," Mr. Wolfe said.

"How many memoranda have each of us written saying things that we really didn't believe, but wanted to persuade our supervisor to perform as we wished, so we couched

it in those terms?" he said. "Somebody comes back 50 years later and picks it up and says, 'Is that the way it was?' "

Even "news" photos are subject to revisionism. "I always think my favorite photo opportunity was at Casablanca, when [French generals] Charles de Gaulle and Henri Giraud were sitting with Roosevelt and Churchill," Mr. Wolfe said. "Apparently everything is amicable, until you read [presidential assistant] Harry Hopkins' notes on that meeting, written that day. They almost found it impossible to get the two generals even to sit down for the photographs.

"A historian who has only that photograph is in trouble if he doesn't have Hopkins' notes," Mr. Wolfe warned.

Yet he was not telling the audience that there is nothing to be gained from the captured German war documents in particular or historical documents in general. He did, however want to make clear that certain "tests of authenticity" must be applied.

"Obviously there are paper and ink, but also the life cycle" of the document. "You have to know where the records were created . . . where they have been, what files they have come from, whether they have been tampered with along the line, whether they have been in the hands of some intelligence agency. Have they been rearranged to come up with a greater truth?"

Although written documents, recordings and other materials are the ultimate sources of history, "even the documents have to be understood," he concluded.

–Guy Lamolinara

Supplementing the National Archives collection, the Library of Congress also has a vast array of captured German war documents and related materials: books, pamphlets, periodicals, newspapers, posters, recordings, prints, photographs and manuscripts. Special items, e.g., Hitler's private library, are housed in the Rare Book and Special Collections Division.

Netherlands Embassy Library Donated to LC

Ambassador Hans Meesman of the Netherlands has donated the embassy library to the Library of Congress. This collection of approximately 2,000 volumes is broad in scope – a history of the Netherlands in miniature.

The collection is particularly rich in both English and Dutch works concerning Dutch colonial history and economics, social studies, international relations, legal treaties and genealogy. There is also a good representation of Dutch culture: arts, architecture, crafts, music and theater. Other volumes are devoted to politics, diplomacy, immigration and Dutch relations with the Third World.

There is a handsomely printed and illustrated collector's edition of orations from the earliest period to the present, printed in 1901; a collected set of works of Lord Macaulay, printed in 1888; and a folio-sized copy of regional costumes and dress, which includes many full-sized color plates. A contemporary illustrated history of the Netherlands, with artistic binding, is one of several fine examples of Dutch letter printing. Two of the more significant items are a 32-volume set of *Nederland in vroeger tijd*, an 18th century description of towns and villages in the Netherlands, and a photostat of *Unser Kampf in Holland, Belgien und Flandern*, both of which are not currently in the Library's collections. Rather than merely duplicating titles already in the Library, the donation strengthens the collections with many needed titles.

German/Dutch Area Specialist Margrit B. Krewson of the European Division examines the Dutch Embassy donation for titles to include in LC's permanent collections as Senior Exchange Specialist Robert N. Dardano Jr. of the Exchange and Gift Division processes them. *Photo by Reid Baker*

On a Tour Of the 'City'

On March 6, Andrew J. Cosentino, exhibit director in the Interpretive Programs Office, gave a tour of "City of Magnificent Distances" to Charles H. Atherton, secretary of the U.S. Commission of Fine Arts, and Sue Kohler, a commission historian. The Library exhibit celebrates the bicentennial of the founding of the city of Washington.

The Commission of Fine Arts advises the government on questions of art, including that used in buildings and parks as well as on medals and coins. Its primary role is to advise federal agencies and the District of Columbia on proposed projects that affect the appearance of the nation's capital.

"The scholarly depth and comprehensiveness of 'City of Magnificent Distances,' " Mr. Atherton said, "makes it the best of the many bicentennial projects produced."

During the tour, Dr. Cosentino (center) and Mr. Atherton and Ms. Kohler paused to look at the McMillan Plan, which embodies the commission's recommendations for restoring the classical aspects of Pierre Charles L'Enfant's plan for the city, especially within the Mall and the federal core. The watercolor was loaned to the Library by the commission. *Photo by Jim Higgins*

LC's American Memory Disc Wins Award

One of the prototype discs from the Library's American Memory Project has won a Silver Cindy in the national competition sponsored by the Association of Visual Communicators.

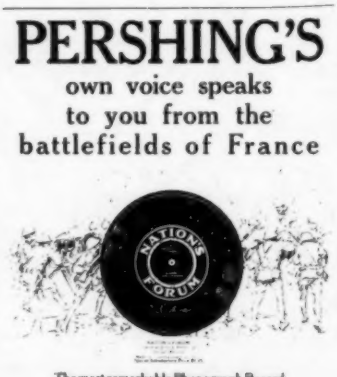
"The Nation's Forum," a CD-ROM-XA disc produced for the Library by Interactive Arts of Santa Monica, Calif., won the award in the Interactive Public Information and Reference category.

"The Nation's Forum" contains a collection of 60 sound recordings of political speeches from World War I and the 1920 presidential election, accompanied by transcripts, photographs and a brief interpretive program.

American Memory chose the CD-ROM-XA format for this project because of its extensive audio capacity. The speeches have a total playing time of three hours and fill less than one-fourth of the available space on the disc.

The award reflects the creative use of the CD-ROM-XA format, which permits the interleaving of digitized audio and other forms of digital data, and "The Nation's Forum" accompanies the recordings with a keyboard-searchable data base about the recordings, portraits of the speakers and the like, according to Carl Fleischhauer, American Memory coordinator.

The Library's American Memory Project uses new technologies to disseminate electronic copies of archival Library of Congress collections of photographs, manuscripts, music, motion pictures and sound recordings to libraries throughout the United States that are participating in its pilot phase.


PERSHING'S
own voice speaks
to you from the
battlefields of France
NATION'S FORUM
The most remarkable Phonograph Record ever made—General Pershing's inspiring message on one side; Ambassador Gerard's address, "Loyalty" on the other

Print ad from *The Talking Machine World*, 1918, as seen in "The Nation's Forum" disc

Jewels to Go:

Mary Todd Lincoln Collection Loaned to Smithsonian

Mary Todd Lincoln was frequently photographed as first lady wearing a seed-pearl necklace and bracelets from Tiffany. The jewelry, part of the Lincoln collection in the Rare Book and Special Collections Division, was purchased by President Lincoln from Tiffany and worn by Mrs. Lincoln at the inaugural ball in 1865.

In a letter to the Library of Congress from Tiffany & Co. dated Dec. 17, 1947, the company verified that "we sold to President Abraham Lincoln on April 28, 1862, a pearl necklace to order for $180, and two bracelets to order for $350 . . . ." The jewelry was donated to the Library of Congress in the late 1930s by the now-deceased Mrs. Charles Isham of Washington, D.C., who was the daughter of Robert Todd Lincoln, the son of Abraham and Mary Todd Lincoln.

Presently on loan for a year to the Smithsonian Institution, the jewelry will be part of an exhibition of First Lady dresses in the American History Building. This is only the second time the jewelry has left the Library of Congress for display. Several years ago the necklace and bracelets were exhibited by Tiffany in Chicago and New York in a History of Tiffany exhibition.

"The Lincoln collections in the Library of Congress are preeminent collections because of the Lincoln family," according to James Gilreath, American history specialist in the Rare Book and Special Collections Division. He said, "The Lincolns have assumed mythical proportions. His presidency was so central to so many of our intellectual concerns and these personal items impress upon us the human dimension of their lives."

The papers of Abraham Lincoln were given to the Library of Congress in 1923 by Robert Todd Lincoln. Under the terms of the gift, the papers were not to be opened until 21 years after the death of Robert Todd Lincoln. He died on July 26, 1926. Consequently, the collection was opened to the public just after midnight on July 26, 1947. The papers had been arranged chronologically, indexed and microfilmed before the opening date.

Lincoln collections are found in the Manuscript, Prints and Photographs and Rare Book and Special Collections divisions. James Gilreath described the collections as "consisting of manuscripts, books, cartoons, original photographs, memorabilia, books from Lincoln's own library, and an enormous range of things written about him and written by his contemporaries affected by his actions."

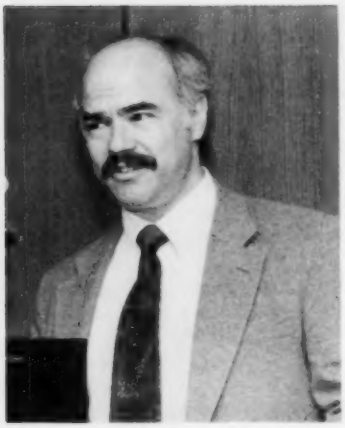
The exhibition, "First Ladies: Political Role and Public Image," will open March 29 at the National Museum of American History in Washington, D.C., and continue indefinitely

—Jean E. Tucker

Mary Todd Lincoln was frequently photographed wearing a seed-pearl necklace and bracelets from Tiffany, a gift from President Lincoln. *From Prints and Photographs Division; photo on right by Reid Baker*

Trends in Behavioral and Social Sciences:

First of 'Research Trends' Seminars Held



Dean Gerstein

"Health sciences and health care related subjects are the fields showing tremendous growth," said Dean Gerstein, director of the Washington Office of the National Opinion Research Center at the University of Chicago.

"I am impressed with the degree that the social sciences have become important contributors to what in many respects looks like it is basically an outgrowth of medicine."

Dr. Gerstein spoke March 5. He was the first of three speakers featured in the pilot seminar series "Research Trends and Library Collecting" at the Library. The seminars are cosponsored by the Collections Development Office and the Office of Scholarly Programs.

"The purpose of the seminars is to improve communication between Library staff and outside scholars and to bring to the Library people who are on the cutting edge in new areas of research," said Bill Schenck, collections program officer and coordinator of the seminars.

Dr. Gerstein's speech provided an overview of the social sciences to aid librarians in selecting, acquiring and cataloging research materials for their collections.

"The Library needs to know what researchers are looking for so it can be sure it is acquiring those types of materials," Mr. Schenck said.

According to Dr. Gerstein, each of the social sciences has its own origins and tradition. "They grew up in some cases entirely independently, in other cases one came from the brow of another," Dr. Gerstein said. "It is worth remembering the sheer diversity of this set of disciplines."

The disciplines as he listed them are: anthropology, economics, geography, history, linguistics, political science, psychology, sociology and statistics.

"Anthropology is a classic social science, going back at least 150 years, in some ways it is the most macrocosmic," he said. "Economics is a world unto itself, it is the second largest of the social sciences."

He referred to geography as a quasi-social science because it has little to do with people.

"History is not sure it wants to be viewed as a social science," he said. "It belongs as much in the humanities divisions as the social science divisions of universities."

He termed linguistics a marginal social science because of its origins in anthropology and clinical speech disorders.

"Political science is the most narrowly defined social science and by and large is interested in leadership," he said. "Psychology is by far the largest discipline and is the behavioral half of behavioral and social science."

Dr. Gerstein said sociology, his own discipline, is a core social science and hard to differentiate from political science because it tends to be interested in either mass organization or the character of elite groups and the way they influence mass organization.

The final discipline he mentioned was statistics. "It is the study of the things that states are concerned with measuring, having to do with their citizens," Dr. Gerstein said. "It is a pure mathematics."

Of the various disciplines, Dr. Gerstein said economics and psychology have by far been the most successful.

"In practical terms people go to psychologists when they have problems and they go to economists who run financial institutions worth billions of dollars," he said. "It is arguable that economics and psychology have done a better job coalescing on fundamental theorems, also creating greater competition among disciplines. The . . . disciplines [are] competing for resources, recognition, students and money," he said.

He then briefly reviewed the history of social and behavioral sciences in the United States.

The Ogburn report, published in 1933, was the result of a presidential commission (Hoover) on social trends. "This was as near as I can tell the first instance in which a group comprised largely of social scientists was asked to speak to the problems of the nation," Dr. Gerstein said. The experts found, not surprisingly, that the problems of American society could be solved through good social engineering.

"This report stood for quite a while as the acme of what the social sciences could contribute," he said.

He also cited the Committee on Behavioral and Social Sciences and Education (CBASSE) report completed in 1988, in which he participated. This report was done under the joint guidance of the Social

Science Research Council and the National Academy of Sciences.

The focus of the CBASSE report was the application of social science to national interests, the need for national support and the importance of the federal government investing wisely in social science research.

Dr. Gerstein, who received his Ph.D. from Harvard University, is the principal investigator of the National Treatment Improvement Evaluation Study (NTIES) and the Services Research Outcomes Study (SROS), two of the largest and most complex drug treatment studies ever conducted. He has also been an instructor or researcher at the University of California, Los Angeles, the University of California, San Diego, and the Veterans Administration Medical Center, La Jolla.

On April 2, Jeanne Bohlen, director of the library, United States Institute of Peace, will speak on peace and international conflict management: research trends and library resources. David Hartwell will speak, May 5, on science fiction: research trends and Library collecting.

"We hope to continue after three seminars if funding is available," Mr. Schenck said. "We are evaluating each of the talks in order that future talks will be most beneficial to LC staff. Dean Gerstein was selected to be the first speaker in the series because he is more of a generalist; the next two programs will be more specific."

Additional seminars are under consideration. "We would like to continue holding seminars with emphasis on interdisciplinary areas such as artificial intelligence and biotechnology," he added.

"Our hope is that librarians and LC staff will come away with a better understanding of the research needs of users—both current and future users," said Mr. Schenck.

—Jody Nielsen

Exhibit Documents Composer's Achievements

It may only be a small display in the lobby of the Pickford Theater, but the memorabilia honoring Washington, D.C., composer Van McCoy document a great achievement.

When a few kids in the glee club of Dunbar High School got together in 1955 to form "The Starlighters," they could not have dreamed of the gold records, royalty checks, Grammy Award and international fame in store for one of their members, Van McCoy.

McCoy may have suspected he was on his way when "The Starlighters" traded in their letter sweaters for pink jackets with black polka dots to record a 45 rpm single, "The Birdland." But when the first royalty check arrived, he must have felt his first intimations of fame. So what if the check was only for "$0 dollars and 11 cents"? It was from BMI, Broadcast Music Inc., the royalty distribution company. The same company would honor McCoy in 1964 with an award for his hit "Baby I'm Yours," later recorded by Cher. Both the check and the later BMI award are on display.

More hits followed, including "The Hustle" which ignited a disco dance craze worldwide in the 1970s. McCoy's Grammy, gold record, British Platinum Award and Japanese gold record for this song are on display.

Other well-known McCoy compositions include "When You're Young and in Love," sung by Stacey Lattisaw, and "Sweet Bitter Love," recorded by Aretha Franklin.

All in all, McCoy wrote more than 700 musical compositions, many of which continue to be played around the world today. Performers of McCoy material include Gladys Knight and the Pips, Melba Moore, Nat King Cole, Tom Jones, Jackie Wilson, the Shirelles, and Peaches and Herb. McCoy died in 1979 at 39, an age when many people are still waiting for their first big break.

The tribute to Van McCoy was initiated by the Daniel A.P. Murray African-American Culture Association, an employee organization at the Library, in cooperation with Congressional Black Associates, a group of staff members working on Capitol Hill. Also contributing was Van McCoy Music Inc., a family corporation dedicated to the McCoy music legacy.

—Craig D'Ooge

Van McCoy (second from left) and the Starlighters, formed in 1955.
Photo courtesy the McCoy family

Women's Paper *(Cont. from p. 146)*

The Fountainhead, published in 1943 and later adapted by Rand for a movie starring Gary Cooper and Patricia Neal, tells the story of architect Howard Roark, who destroys one of his own buildings after discovering that its design was corrupted by others. Roark, like Rand's earlier heroes, is a rugged individual fighting back against a world where bureaucracy and collectivism have "broken loose and [are] running amuck."

In her 1957 novel, *Atlas Shrugged*, Rand's protagonist John Galt calls upon "the producers," or "Atlases" of society to stop carrying the world and its destroyers on their shoulders – to "shrug," thereby halting industry and bringing collectivism to an end. Galt, expressing one of the basic tenets of Rand's objectivism, declared, "I swear–by my life and my love of it–that I will never live for the sake of another man, nor ask another man to live for mine."

When Librarian of Congress L. Quincy Mumford first solicited Rand's papers in 1964, he told her that her ideas "are among the most widely discussed philosophies of our time" and that objectivism is "an issue affecting many levels of public discourse."

Now, more than 25 years later, the first installment of Rand's papers is available in the Manuscript Division for scholars interested in her fiction and the objectivist movement that it launched. Handwritten and typewritten drafts and galleys of her four novels form the nucleus of the papers received last year. Researchers will be able to trace Rand's changes in the various manuscripts and will learn that *We the Living* and *Anthem* were originally titled *Airtight: A Novel of Red Russia* and *Ego*, respectively. Also available are microfilm or printed copies of Rand's nonfiction publication, "The Objectivist Newsletter," which was renamed "The Ayn Rand Letter" in 1971. The bulk of the papers (including her journals and correspondence) of Ayn Rand, who died in 1982, will be forwarded to the Library in the future.

Shirley Jackson. In addition to the Rand Papers, students of literature will be interested in a 1991 addition consisting of five letters sent by writer Shirley Jackson to her Westport, Conn., friends, Virginia and William Olsen. Jackson, a writer whose short stories frequently focused on witchcraft, the occult and abnormal psychology, was best known for "The Lottery," a macabre story about a community's yearly ritual of selecting a person to be brutally stoned to death. "The Lottery" was originally published in *The New Yorker* in 1948, the same year that Jackson's first novel, *The Road Through the Wall*, appeared. Before her death in 1965 at the age of 49, Jackson published dozens of short stories and magazine articles as well as five more novels, including *Hangsaman* (1951), *The Bird's Nest* (1954), *The Sundial* (1958), *The Haunting of Hill House* (1959) and *We Have Always Lived in the Castle* (1962). In her somewhat autobiographical family chronicles, *Life Among the Savages* (1953) and *Raising Demons* (1957), Jackson presents a humorous albeit strange account of raising children, cleaning house and cooking meals in a disordered suburban environment.

Jackson's popularity and critical acclaim remain high today. She has been the subject of several new studies, most notably Judy Oppenheimer's 1988 biography, *Private Demons: The Life of Shirley Jackson*, which was based in large part on the papers of Jackson and her husband, literary critic Stanley Edgar Hyman, also held in the Manuscript Division. While celebrating Jackson's literary genius, Oppenheimer also describes the writer's chaotic personal life, punctuated by periods of heavy drinking, overeating, use of amphetamines as diet pills, disputes with neighbors, therapy for agoraphobia and distress caused by Hyman's overbearing manner and philandering.

The five new Jackson letters acquired in 1991 were the gift of the Olsens, who met Jackson and Hyman when the literary couple moved their family to Westport in 1949 so that Hyman could be closer to his job with *The New Yorker*. In a note accompanying the letters, Virginia Olsen wrote that the Shirley Jackson she knew was quite different from the woman depicted by Oppenheimer. Olsen described Jackson as "a happy, jolly person and a delight."

Jackson's letters to Virginia Olsen were written in 1952-53, just after her family returned to Bennington, Vt., where they had lived since 1945, when Hyman taught at Bennington College. Her letters, full of wit and gossip, reflect some of the same themes found in her fiction: family anecdotes, the escapades of her four children (Laurence, Joanne, Sarah and Barry), the travails of housecleaning, a scorn of unmarried women, the security yet oppressiveness of living in a small rural community and a fascination with houses and interior spaces. The latter is particularly well represented in that much of one letter describes the house that Jackson and Hyman rented from the psychoanalyst Erich Fromm. Another letter describes in detail the 17-room house that the family bought with the publisher's advance for *Life Among the Savages*.

Martha Dodd Stern. While Ayn Rand was writing anticommunist novels in the 1940s and 1950s, Martha Dodd Stern and her husband, Alfred Stern, were active in left-wing causes and hobnobbed with Soviet diplomats. The same year that *Atlas Shrugged* was published (1957), the Sterns were indicted *in absentia* for espionage. Their story, particularly Martha's life, may become better known now that the Library has acquired approximately 4,500 items, consisting mostly of Martha's correspondence, diary, drafts of articles and essays, photographs, newspaper clippings and scrapbooks, as well as some of Alfred's papers. Several researchers have already made use of these materials, and writer Katrina Vanden Heuvel published a fascinating article about the Sterns in the September 1991 *Vanity Fair*, summarized below, in which she refers to the Library's collection as "a minefield of cryptic clues" about the espionage charges.

Martha Dodd was the daughter of William E. Dodd, an eminent professor of history, influential Democrat and President Franklin D. Roosevelt's ambassador to Germany during the 1930s, whose papers the Manuscript Division acquired

in 1945. Martha accompanied her father to Berlin in 1933, arriving shortly after Hitler came to power. In the beginning she was enthusiastic about the Nazi Party and its plans to revive Germany – according to Vanden Heuvel, Dodd had an affair with Rudolf Diels, head of the Prussian secret police – but by 1934, she had come to hate fascism and was appalled by the bloodshed.

She gravitated toward members of the Soviet anti-Nazi network in Germany and became the lover of Boris Vinogradov, the first secretary of the Soviet Embassy in Berlin. Soviet officials refused to grant Vinogradov permission to marry Dodd, and he was recalled to Moscow only to be executed in a Stalinist purge. Martha returned to the United States at the end of 1937 and shortly thereafter published an edited version of her Berlin diary, *Through Embassy Eyes*, which became a best-seller. In 1940 she published *My Years in Germany*, and the following year coedited with her brother William E. Dodd Jr. the diaries (1933–38) of their father, who died in 1940.

Shortly after returning to America, Martha married Alfred Stern, a millionaire active in left-wing politics. Martha and Alfred became well known for their parties and receptions attended by writers, actors and members of the Soviet and East European diplomatic corps.

They invested money in an unsuccessful business venture with Russian emigré Boris Morros, a Hollywood producer and owner of a music publishing company. Morros later surfaced as a Soviet spy who had become a double-agent for the Federal Bureau of Investigation in 1947. Morros revealed that his company had been a front for espionage, and he implicated the Sterns. In 1953, afraid of being subpoenaed by Sen. Joseph McCarthy and scared of experiencing Ethel and Julius Rosenberg's fate (trial and execution), the Sterns fled to Mexico. Four years later they were indicted by the U.S. Justice Department for espionage and moved to Czechoslovakia. At the height of the Castro revolution, they moved to Cuba, only to become disillusioned and return to their previously lavish life-style in Czechoslovakia, where Alfred died in 1986 and Martha in 1990.

In a letter to an old friend, dated July 28, 1975, Martha wrote that she and Alfred "were victims of the McCarthy hysteria," adding that they were not happy in Czechoslovakia, living "a life of considerable limitations intellectually and creatively," but that "home won't take us yet." The government dropped the espionage charges against the Sterns in 1979. Vanden Huevel, a writer for *The Nation*, who finds no evidence to support the indictment, quotes from a letter Martha wrote in 1975: "We do not deny for one minute that we were idealists and believed that socialism, justly applied, might be the answer for the two billion *still* oppressed people in the world," but we "were unaware of what the 'co-conspirators' (alleged, of course) were up to then or later."

Louise Bates Ames. One of the sadder aspects of Martha and Alfred's exile was the effect their peripatetic life-style had on their psychologically disturbed son. Ironically, one of the other collections received in 1991 comprises the papers of a woman who has devoted her entire life to analyzing and explaining child behavior. Louise Bates Ames, child psychologist, author and cofounder and codirector of the Gesell Institute of Child Development in New Haven, Conn., donated the first installment of her papers to the Library in 1964. She has made subsequent gifts since that time, including 250 items received last year. Previous accessions of Ames's papers document her academic career (Ph.D., Yale University, 1936) and her early work as a child psychologist and personal assistant to Dr. Arnold Gesell, director of the Yale Clinic of Child Development.

When Gesell retired in 1950 and the clinic separated from Yale University, Ames and her associate, Dr. Frances L. Ilg, founded the Gesell Institute, a private nonprofit corporation for clinical research in child psychology. Ames became one of the early pioneers of Rorschach testing, and her lectures, television appearances and publications established her as a leading authority on child development and behavior. In 1951 Ames and Ilg began a syndicated newspaper column "Child Behavior," which Ames continues to this day under the title "Parents Ask."

Among the items acquired last year are drafts and published versions of Ames's articles and books, including her 1972 *Family Circle* magazine article, "Are You Raising Your Children to Be Too Nice?" and her 1990 book for children and parents, *Why Am I So Noisy? Why Is She So Shy?*. Correspondence includes letters of appreciation from readers and letters to and from friends, particularly Rachel Gilbert Webb, with whom Ames discusses her family and personal life, health, politics, current events, research and writing projects, and difficulties with her publishers, including one editor who supposedly told Ames that her writings were "old-fashioned and sexist."

Ames's theories and opinions are evident in her responses to books and articles submitted for her review. Many of her evaluations are favorable, but those that are not are often more revealing. In one instance, a senior editor at Little, Brown and Co. forwarded a copy of Andrea Eagen's *The Newborn Mother* to Ames in the hopes that the psychologist would provide a favorable quote for publicity use. Ames responded that the new mothers portrayed in the publication "carry on too much about their feelings," noting that the character Ellen "was exceptionally whimmpery [sic]." Ames's "disaffection" is with Eagen's sources – Mahler, Spitz, Wolf, Erickson, Fraiberg, Bronfenbrenner – who "are far too psychoanalytical for [Ames's] taste." But Ames apologizes for her negative reaction and suggests that she has been wrong before: "I wasn't crazy about Ben Spock's *Common Sense in Baby Care* when I read the manuscript."

Some of the collections mentioned in this article are restricted, and interested researchers should write to the Chief, Manuscript Division, Library of Congress, Washington, DC 20540, for more information.

Janice Ruth is the staff editor in the Manuscript Division.

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